

## Something to Think About

By F. A. WALKER

### FORWARD, BACKWARD

EVERYTHING in nature is moving toward a great purpose. There is no inactivity in the atoms or in the spheres; no turning backward, no indecision, but a constant movement in a forward direction, carrying us away from the yesterdays to new dawnings and new days.

The winds, the tides, the spinning of the earth in its prescribed orbit, the rising and the setting of the sun, the coming and the going of the seasons, the blooming and the fading of verdure and flowers, all bear evidence of progress, and eternal life.

Being a minute part of nature, performing your little role in the great scheme of creation, reciting your lines, do you ever pause to ask yourself whether you are moving forward or backward?

In spite of any thought, you may entertain in the matter, you are going ahead or drifting behind, just as surely as the roses bloom in summer and the snows blanket the ground in winter.

You are better equipped for your life-work today than you were yesterday, or less efficient.

Your mental and physical forces have undergone an imperceptible change and you have changed with them.

You are a trifle more dexterous in your work or slightly more clumsy.

In the last 24 hours you have not remained in a quiescent state, for the laws of motion have been silently at work, carrying you a step or two forward or backward, setting you down at the threshold of a new day a slightly changed being for better or worse.

## Uncommon Sense

By JOHN BLAKE

### WHAT A WOMAN DID

IT SEEMS probable that cancer, one of the most deadly of the enemies of mankind, will soon be conquered by the use of radium.

Since the beginning of time this element has existed in nature. For the last score or more of years the presence of some unseen but powerful force has been suspected. Scientists sought to discover what it was, but sought in vain, till a quiet little Polish woman, after years of laborious experiment, discovered it.

That a woman should have made this discovery—one of the most notable in all history—is highly important.

It disproves forever the old contention that there is any difference between the brain of a man and that of a woman.

The highest concentration, the greatest reasoning power, the most indomitable determination were required for the years of work which had to be done before this discovery could be made.

A man stumbles on a gold mine or a diamond deposit by accident. But to find a metal which exists in the most minute quantities, and which must be extracted by infinite pains from the surrounding elements, has to be located

which you may or may not observe as you take hold of today's duties.

Before night, however, you may become conscious of a new-born power, or a lack of it, and wonder what the transformation means.

Its significance is clear. You are going forward or backward, keeping in accord with the eternal motion of things of which you are a part.

If you would move forward, keep step with the men and women who are laboring and achieving in the great purpose, you must watch your every thought, impulse and act, and ask yourself at the beginning of each day whether you are pressing toward victory or turning toward defeat.

"Forward or backward?" ought to be your initial question at dawn, and your final query at night. Let this self-examination become a habit, and in a little while you will be glad that you acquired it.

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## KIDDIES SIX

By Will M. Maupin

### BRACE UP

WHEN you're feeling rather blue And the stalling's hard for you; When your schemes go up the spout And you're feeling down and out; When you've shot and scored a miss— Brace up and remember this: Those who win are those who try. So brace up and don't say die.

Swell your chest and try again; Grit your teeth and smile at pain. Tackle trouble with a laugh And you'll cut the dose in half. Look the world square in the eye; Buck the line and don't say die. Laying down is all the shame— Sit straight up and play the game.

Don't dodge trouble—if you do It will doubly trouble you. Meet each task with grit and vim. Do the square thing, sink or swim. If you see hard luck draw high. Laugh again and don't say die. Keep your face turned to the light. Do your best and you're all right.

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## SCHOOL DAYS



MUSSEL-SHELL PINCHERS

### THE ROMANCE OF WORDS

#### "BRICK"

LIKE many other expressions which, at first glance, appear to belong to the slang of a very recent period, "He's a brick" dates back to the days of ancient history, Plutarch being authority for the statement that Lycurgus used it in connection with the defense of Sparta.

The story goes that Lycurgus, being a man of few words, was asked whether Sparta should be enclosed with walls, and replied: "That city is well fortified which has a wall of men instead of brick."

Another historical allusion of the same nature was made when an ambassador from Epirus, on a diplomatic mission, was shown by the king of Sparta over his capital. The ambassador was amazed to see that the city was apparently unfortified and remarked about the matter.

"Indeed," replied the king. "Thou canst not have looked carefully. Come with me tomorrow and I will show you the walls of Sparta."

On the following morning the king led his guest out upon the plains, where his army was drawn up in full battle force. There, pointing proudly to the solid battalions of armed men, he exclaimed: "Thou beholdest the walls of Sparta—every man of them a brick!"

The antiquity of the expression in English may be gathered from the fact that the Ingoldsby Legends contain the following couplet:

"In brief, I don't stick to declare Father Dick. So they called him for short, was a regular brick."

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### THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I like to take my pen And sit and dream alone, And grab a little thought From out the Great Unknown.



## INN LONG FAMOUS

Figured Prominently in Revolutionary War Days.

Pennsylvania Roadhouse That Stood Squarely Between the British and American Armies.

The advent of national prohibition sounded the death knell for many roadhouses scattered throughout the country districts. The stopping places of tourists, the Mecca of motorists and the scenes of many impromptu parties, these places for many years held a corner in the hearts of the American public that gave them a place of almost equal importance with the circus and the chautauqua. Few, however, survived long after January 16, 1920, because the main source of their income was gone.

One of the most popular roadhouses within several hundred miles of the city, for many years a Mecca for prominent Philadelphians on their hikes and rambles, has to some extent survived and still opens its doors to thousands of tourists each month. It is the old Jeffersonville Inn, located on the corner of Egypt road and Ridge pike, about seven miles from historic Valley Forge and about two miles northwest of Norristown. It is better known to its friends as Tom Brown inn, by which name it went for many years.

Surrounded by spots made famous because of their connection with events of the Revolution, itself permeated with historical associations, the inn held the interest and patronage of many educated men because of the stories and data of historical events so closely connected with the old building.

The house was built in 1765 and was besieged by the British and partially destroyed ten years later. This site was in the neutral ground between the established lines of both the British and American armies, and was constantly scouted by horsemen of both armies. The Americans, when at Valley Forge, had their most easterly pickets at the juncture of the two roads at Jeffersonville. At that time the inn was owned by the Thompsons, who, because of their relationship to General Thompson and because of their open hostility to the royal cause, were objects of animosity to the British troops. And because of this the inn was fired and partially destroyed. There is a blood spot on the second



Old Jeffersonville Inn.

floor, said to be the result of a skirmish between a British and American soldier. The floors themselves slope toward the outer walls of the rooms at a terrifying angle, but because they are adjudged to be entirely safe, the floors that have felt the footsteps of many fighters of the Revolutionary war still remain to be trod upon by shoes of the Twentieth century.

### Once More the Nation Heralds Its Natal Day

By T. C. HARBAUGH

When Liberty called to a people oppressed They sprang as one man to the fray; They carried a banner by Providence blest.

And it waves in its glory today; Long ago on the fields that their valor had won Our fathers triumphantly stood And lifted the emblem that glows in the sun.

And stained its bright folds with their blood. How they stood long ago on the fields of their fame Let Trenton and Brandywine tell, Let Yorktown and Valley Forge echo each name.

To the tocsin of Liberty's bell; They sleep where the rivers flow down to the sea. Revered by all patriots true; They rest 'neath the rose and they camp 'neath the tree— The men of the old Buff and Blue.

Who sees not our banner in pride as it waves By the winds of America tossed? Who drops not a tear on our forefathers' graves? When he thinks what our Liberty cost? We are proud of our land in its loveliest divine.

Aye, proud of the men of our wars; The stars in the heavens will never out-shine The beauty of Old Glory's stars.

We hail this bright day on the sea and the shore 'That tells us of Liberty's dawn, And the old Continentals seem marching once more.

As they did in the days that are gone; Their fate is eternal, for the fame never dies. When the cause that is fought for is just; Look up! see our standard that's set in the skies.

And honor the brave who are dust. We are ONE in the land that they left us today. We are strong on the crest of the sea, And Liberty rules in her own gentle way; We are truly the home of the free; Forever and aye may the happy bells ring.

Till trembles the Arch of the sky; Forever and aye may we gleefully sing Of the world's only Fourth of July. Copyright, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.



Leader of Patriots

There died at Chantilly, Va., on June 19, 1794, one of the prime movers and leaders for American liberty, a contemporary and co-worker of Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Samuel Adams and scores of others; namely, Richard Henry Lee.

Richard Henry Lee was born at Stratford, Va., January 20, 1732; a member of that distinguished Lee family which, both in America and England, since the days of William the Conqueror, had furnished many distinguished men, and been leaders in both countries.

Richard Henry Lee was educated in England, and although an aristocrat by birth, yet he was very democratic in his political ideas, scarcely less so than Thomas Jefferson. At the age of twenty-nine he was elected to the Virginia house of burgesses, where he



Richard Henry Lee

made the first speech of his career in a fierce arraignment of "the iniquitous and disgraceful traffic of slavery." It was in this house of burgesses that Patrick Henry made his resistance to the oppression of the English government, and it was Richard Henry Lee who ably supported him in that position. He shares with Samuel Adams of Massachusetts the credit of first suggesting those "committees of correspondence" which so effectively organized the American Revolution.

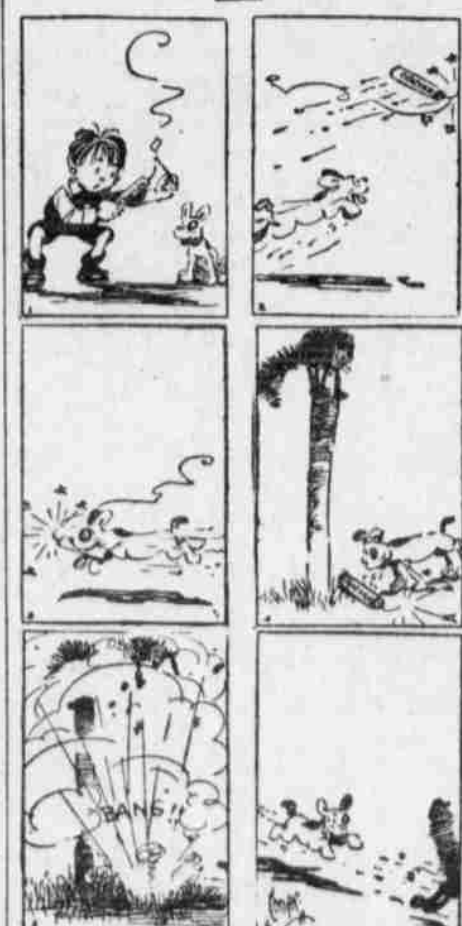
He was a member of the first Continental congress, and introduced those celebrated resolutions, "that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." John Adams seconded this motion.

He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence; was an indefatigable worker in the different congresses; was chosen president of the tenth Continental congress in 1784, and a member again in 1787, but was not a member of that convention that framed the Constitution of the United States in 1787.

He was one of the first two senators elected by the state of Virginia under the Constitution.

He was a large, stately man in appearance, very graceful in speech and manners, characteristic of the gentleman.—Magazine of American History.

### Brief Story of a Foxy Pup and a Firecracker



### The American Beginning.

One hundred and forty-six years ago a notable group of American colonists assembled at Philadelphia signed a paper that was to become one of the most important documents in the history of the world. It was their "declaration of independence." It was the beginning of a movement for freedom from British rule, following a series of efforts to reform conditions that had become intolerable. In their expression of principles, however, they declared for more than American independence. They wrote a charter for all peoples striving to be free, which inspired others and set a goal for nationalistic aspirations throughout the world.



### CO-OPERATIVE BULL SOCIETY

Saunders County, Nebraska, Winner of Offer by Breeder of Purebred Cattle.

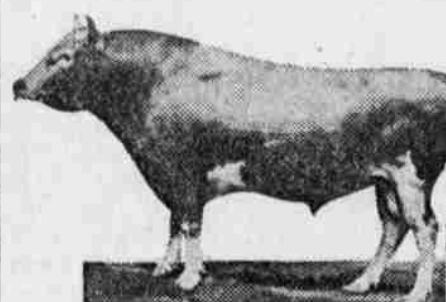
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The bull offered by a breeder of purebred cattle near Lincoln to the first co-operative bull association to be organized in Nebraska was won by Saunders county, where an association has been formed, through the efforts of the county agent and a state dairy extension specialist, assisted by a field man of the United States Department of Agriculture.

As in other associations of this character, the members will be arranged in several groups or blocks, those in each block having about the same total number of cows and all using the same bull. This association has five blocks to start with, and as many more are planned. The separate blocks do not own the bulls, but the animals are joint property of the association, and every two years they are shifted from one block to another.

It is planned to have a novel feature in this association. The blocks will be arranged in two or more circuits, each circuit made up of three or more blocks, and paying for the bulls it uses and owning them; the biennial exchange of bulls will also be confined to the circuit; but there will be one set of officers and board of directors for the whole association, the secretary-treasurer keeping record of the receipts and obligations of each circuit. The circuit system seems to combine the advantages of small associations and a large association all in one.

When the Saunders County Bull association is ready for business, it will be given the prize bull. The association will have to pay for its other bulls, but it can well afford to do so, for this method of co-operation has been found highly profitable in many other parts of the country. Its advantages are: (1) Providing high-class bulls at low expense, and thus proving the character of the dairy herds; (2) keeping proved bulls in service



Only Purebred Bulls Should Be at the Head of Any Herd.

for many years; and (3) making financial interest and public sentiment combine to sweep a community entirely clean of inferior sires.

The United States Department of Agriculture has given a good deal of effort to the introduction of co-operative bull associations, and stands ready to supply information thereon to anyone desiring it.

### ABNORMAL TASTES IN MILK

There Are Several Factors That Impart Peculiar Flavor Besides Grazing Crops.

There are a number of plants which when eaten by the dairy cow, will transmit an unusual taste to her milk. Some of them are fed to her judiciously by the dairymen, and others are eaten by the animal while grazing. Plants known to possess such properties are beet and turnip tops when fed in large quantities; excessive feeding of chopped roots; garlic, rape, lupines, orchids, kale, rutabagas, chicory, sorrel and pasturage on areas which have been inundated.

There are many other factors sometimes responsible for a peculiar taste in milk, such as improper sterilization of utensils, spoiled foods, brewers' grains, potato tops, fish meal, rape cake, flaxseed meal, poor straw, and, occasionally, medicinal agents administered to the animal.

### CARING FOR SPRING CALVES

Necessary That Youngsters Be Kept Thrifty and Free From Disease and Sickness.

The good dairy calves born this spring are needed as milk cows two years from now, so the dairymen should do his part by giving these animals a chance to live and develop. Spring calves are usually harder to raise than fall calves, and since the dairymen has less time usually during this busy season to care for the calves, it is very necessary that the attention given be that most needed to keep them thrifty and free from disease and sickness.

**Salt Improves Appetite.** Salt improves the calf's appetite, so keep a box with clean salt in a sheltered place where the calf may eat of it freely.

**Keep Youngsters Separated.** Never allow the calves or yearlings to run with the herd.

**Satisfactory Cow Ration.** It is quite difficult to make a really satisfactory ration for dairy cows without using either clover or alfalfa hay.

## Mother's Cook Book

"A house is never perfectly furnished for enjoyment unless there is a child rising three years old and a kitten rising three weeks."

### MORE GOOD THINGS

AS STALE bread will accumulate, a little care is needed to keep ahead of the growth. If dry bread is put through the meat chopper it may then be used for croquettes, meat balls and any number of dishes. Keep the crumbs in a glass jar, sealed from the air.

#### Tip-Top Omelet.

Boil one-half cupful of milk, add one tablespoonful of butter and one cupful of bread crumbs, seasoning to taste. Beat the yolks of three eggs and add them, then stir in the stiffly beaten whites. Pour into a buttered omelet pan and cook until well browned.

#### Ham Patties.

Take two cupfuls of ham chopped fine, three cupfuls of bread crumbs, three eggs and enough sweet milk to make a soft batter. Mix well, drop into greased pans, drop a piece of butter in each and bake until brown.

#### Fruit Betty.

Put a layer of crumbs in a well buttered baking dish, cover with blueberries, canned or fresh, then add another layer of bread with a bit of butter and sugar if needed. Bake until well heated through. Serve with cream and sugar.

#### Brown Bread.

Take two cupfuls of stale bread crumbs, one and one-half pints of cold water, mix and soak over night, then

rub through a sieve one and one-fourth cupfuls of molasses, one and one-half cupfuls each of graham flour, cornmeal and rye meal, two teaspoonfuls of salt, three and one-half teaspoonfuls of soda and one and three-fourths cupfuls of cold water. Mix well and steam three hours.

#### Stuffed Apples for Tea.

Take fine large apples, core and fill with one-half cupful each of bread crumbs and chopped roast beef, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one teaspoonful of onion juice, one-quarter teaspoonful of celery salt, half teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of parsley chopped and a dash of red pepper. Mix well and press into the apples. Bake in a little hot water from half to three-quarters of an hour.

Nellie Maxwell  
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#### Half City, Half Desert.

On the Gulf of Aden is a spot of barren sand where a city springs up every winter and almost disappears in the summer. This place is called Berbera. A market is held there every winter and during the height of trading it becomes a city of rude huts and tents with a population of over 20,000. During the summer the place is deserted.

#### Green, White and Black.

Two men passed each other in Washington street. "Hello, Green," said one. "How are you, White?" said the other. And they both are black.